

expenditure and financing is very confused.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and meet at 10-50.

*The House adjourned for Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Fifty Minutes past Ten of the Clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### RULES REGULATING RECRUITMENT TO MUNSIFFS' CADRE IN MYSORE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I wish to lay on the Table of the House the Rules framed by the Rajpramukh of Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 284 and proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India after consultation with the Mysore Public Service Commission and the High Court of Mysore regulating the recruitment to the cadre of Munsiffs in the Mysore Judicial service. Copies will be printed and distributed.

#### MYSORE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

(Contd.)

\* Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, I wish to confine my observations on the Appropriation Bill to three specific points. The first observation that I wish to make is that during the course of the debate on the Appropriation Bill comments on the administration are necessarily limited to the accounts of the administration contained in the reports furnished for the year that has already passed and in the nature of things, it will not be possible to confine these comments to the appropriation of sums, demands in respect of which have been actually placed before the House at present. Sir, the finance account for the year 1950-51 and the Appropriation Accounts for 1950-51 together with the

audited report thereon have been printed in the months of June and July 1953. Copies of these reports have been placed on the Table of the House during this Session and copies have been circulated to Members of this Hon'ble House early this week. I find that the Appropriation Accounts that have been handed over to us have been printed in the Government Press as long ago as July 1953 and the Finance Accounts have been printed on 24th July 1953. Sir, this House is aware, as I hope the Government is also aware, that this House was in Session during July and also for some time during the month of August 1953. The reason as to why these accounts were not circulated to the Members of the House earlier, so far as the Secretariat of this Legislature is concerned, I understand, is that these Reports could not be circulated unless and until they were presented to the House in the manner contemplated in the Constitution of India. I should like to know from the Government what prevented them from presenting these Reports to the House when the House was actually in session and after these reports were made ready and got printed in the Government Press during July and even June 1953. Whatever may be the reasons which might explain the delay on the part of the Government, I should like to say that Members of this House would be put to very serious disadvantage if such reports are not placed in their hands at the proper time because it will create a handicap for Members to make their observations on the way Government monies have been appropriated by the Government for actual expenditure in the course of the financial year, as their action cannot be examined and cannot be understood by Members of this House without reference to the various irregularities, defects and shortcomings in the appropriation or in the accounts which have been pointed out in these reports.

11 A. M.

Sir, I had tabled a question which has actually been answered on the floor of this House during this Session which

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

related to certain action that had been taken by Government against a senior officer. It will be very interesting to find from the Appropriation Account and the Report thereof, on page 21 of the Audit Report accompanying the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1950-51 in respect of Grant No. 14, item No. 8, that there is a very short paragraph containing the comments of the Auditor-General of India which goes to state as follows :

“ A senior officer of the Police Department who was compulsorily retired from service for gross neglect of duty and maladministration of his office resulting in a heavy loss of Government money, was retired from service with full pensionary benefits in relaxation of the conditions laid down in the relevant Service Rules. Government were of the view that he should not be deprived of the pensionary benefits in view of the fact that he was retired from service much earlier than the date of his superannuation and was ordered to make good to Government the loss for which he was responsible. The pension due to him has not, however, been authorised for payment pending a decision regarding the mode of recovery of Rs. 24,946 due from him towards the loss of Government money.”

That is the comment of the Auditor-General in respect of a particular item. Now, let us look at the way the Government have managed to get through this particular difficulty. My question was, why this officer was compulsorily retired.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—Sir, are we discussing the Public Accounts Committee Report or on the Bill ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—On the Bill.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—My friend is discussing the Public Accounts Committee Report.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—My question was, why this particular officer was compulsorily retired and what had

happened to the money that was found due from him and had to be recovered from him. The answer which Government has given to my question is that the matter had been referred to the Director of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit and it was this officer who found that this amount was due from the particular officer and Government have since passed orders, probably in December 1953, writing off the entire amount that had to be recovered from this officer, representing the amount misappropriated by him. Now, the Audit Report says that the question of the pension of this particular officer had been kept pending only to decide the mode of the recovery. The way Government have thought it fit to get out of this difficulty is, to refer this very question once again to the very officer, namely, the Director of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit and take a different recommendation from him that this amount or a lesser amount should be recovered from the concerned officer. Actually the report is that a lesser amount should be recovered from him and the final orders passed by Government is to the effect that no amount need be recovered in view of the fact of several extraneous circumstances. This, I should like to say, is not the way of dealing with matters of this kind that is expected of this Government by this House. It would be not only unreasonable but it is not right to find a short cut for getting out of difficulties. In the particular case where a large sum of Rs. 24,946 is referred to, the sum represents travelling and other allowances due to subordinate or menial staff which has been actually drawn by the officer and misappropriated by him. The finding that this sum of money has been misappropriated was also made by the Director of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit and it is on the second recommendation of the very officer that the sum is not recovered from him but is written off to expedite the disposal of the pension paper relating to the officer. This, I should like to say, is not at all satisfactory.

Sir, the next thing to which I should make a reference is that part of the

Report relating to the Appropriation Accounts which refers to the various industrial concerns managed in part or wholly by Government. It is most illuminating reading if only we had time to go through the entire Report. With the solitary exception of two industrial concerns, namely, the Bhadravathi Iron Works and the Government Soap Factory, the Report makes most dismal reading. The comments go to show that not only is the regret laxity in the maintenance of the accounts in most of these industrial concerns but also that no proper account is maintained even of the stocks or of purchases or of the releases made for carrying on the industrial enterprise. Without making due allowances for the interest and other charges debitable on the capital actually invested, some kind of rough profit is shown which is not really borne out by audit and scrutiny. I think, Sir, it is time that Government apply themselves seriously to the task of examining the actual state of affairs in all the Government managed industrial concerns in the State with a view to find out how far it lies in their hands to put any of these industrial enterprises on a basis, if not of profit, at least of "no profit, no loss". It seems to me that adequate attention is not forthcoming in respect of these industrial enterprises. The reasons are not difficult to guess. As far as I can make out, it seems to me, Sir, that these industries, not merely those managed by Government but industries generally, constitute such an important matter and cover such a wide ground that it would be such as one Minister can find it possible to devote his whole time if that was the only portfolio held by him. Having regard to the numerous portfolios held by the Minister for Industries, who, I find, is not present in the House now, I should like to make an observation, notwithstanding that he is not present, because I am sure one of his colleagues will certainly undertake to convey this observation in the usual course, that, unless he has sufficient time, sufficient leisure and sufficient relaxation of mind to apply his mind to the various industrial problems in the country, no justice can be done to this Department.

The third point which I should like to deal with is what I consider to be a little more important than the first two points that I have just now touched, viz., the general trend that I have been seeing in the administrative services. Sir, we find that time and again the question of the date of birth or of the age of officers of various departments engages the attention of Government. It has been found in several cases that where a certain date of birth has already been accepted by Government on a representation or a petition presented by the officer or official concerned a different view is taken, with the consequence that where an officer who has to retire on a particular date gets extension of one or two years and in other cases where an officer expecting to retire one or two years later suddenly discovers that he is due to retire now and here. It has also transpired in many of these cases that the material upon which the Government come to a decision happens to be the same but diametrically different decisions are reached in individual cases. What is not clear to the general public, and in particular to myself, is, what is the principle upon which Government act in such matters and which is the procedure that Government have laid down for themselves in dealing with such matters. I should like to ask that, if there is a general feeling that unless the Officer makes himself desirable in all possible ways to those who happen to exercise the authority at the moment it is just possible that his age question may be dealt with advantage, if such a feeling crops in the mind of the officer, do Government expect him to discharge his duties without fear or favour? I should like to make these observations with special reference to officers of Judicial Department. What kind of independent judiciary do Government expect to establish in this country if question of age or dates of birth appertaining the Judicial Officers are to be dealt with, not on any declared principle, not according to any prescribed procedure, not upon the basis of any declared evidential material, but upon the exigencies of the moment or the necessity of a

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

particular case? This, I should think, is a circumstance which should alarm everybody including the Government itself. It will not be conducive to the establishment of the efficient judiciary, if a Judicial Officer is made to think that unless he conducts himself in a particular manner or unless he places himself at the services, at the disposal of the Government without any principle, it is possible for Government to take decision respecting his date of birth or age to his disadvantage. This kind of thing should go. It is not only healthy but whatever temporary advantage Government or anybody else may stand to gain, that advantage will not only be not elevating but not also to be relied on and it will cause, I should like to say here, permanent damage to the reputation and to the tradition which the administrative services in this country have had. May I suggest to the Government that these are matters most certainly of.....

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Sir, can I ask the Hon'ble Member to give at least a single instance where a judicial officer has been dealt with unjustly on the question of age?

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—I have tabled a question with particular reference to the judicial officers and in fact furnishing their names and asking for information to be furnished in a certain tabular form, which also has been put down in the body of the question itself by certain Members of the Opposition. If Government had thought it fit to answer that question before today, I shall certainly be in a position to.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is Sri Rama Rao's question and also another question by Sri Ramaiya; they are not answered.

Sri M.V. RAMA RAO.—Government, Sir, will not be at a disadvantage to find out that information. It would not be proper for me to make allegations on facts not verified on the basis of information officially furnished by Government who have the responsibility to answer such questions to this House. I know that in at least two or three cases where high placed judicial officers

are concerned, the question of their age, that is, dates of birth, has been dealt with not in one instalment, not finally, but has been raked up time and again. It may not be the Government's intention to produce a bad effect in their minds, but that is the result of it. The consequence is that doubt is created in the minds of judicial officers that there is something which they have got to account for before the question of their age is settled. I am not interested in any particular officers who have got into trouble over the dates of birth, nor in respect of particular reasons which the Government may think that they are entitled to take their own time to give the information over such questions. In one particular case there was a discrepancy of as much as two years. That person happens to be now a District Judge. Explanation was called for from him as to how he would reconcile this discrepancy. Not being able to do that, he gave the explanation that it was not possible for him to account for or reconcile the discrepancy and that the Government may pass such orders as they deem fit in that case. The Government accepted the earlier date of birth thereby fixing certain age for the retirement of that officer. But later on they accepted a certain petition from that officer and upon the basis of the same old material they seem to have come to a totally different conclusion on a later occasion. This kind of thing ought not to be allowed and Government will be doing thus a disservice, a very great disservice, if they continue like that. It should not be done. It is not holding brief for the judicial officers. They ought to take care of themselves. It is not holding brief for any other officer. It is not that. They are entitled to have a fair deal at the hands of the Government and at the hands of the country. But what we are concerned with here is administrative practice in matters of this kind. Matters of this kind, if handled in the manner in which they now appear to have been handled, will certainly create great demoralisation not merely in the minds



of the particular officers but even in others who have nothing to fear. That kind of demoralisation will not do anything good to us. After all our responsibility for carrying on administration is probably at the top, in the matter of laying down policies. The actual task of administration must be left to permanent civil servants. They have got to be keyed up to greater and greater efficiency. This kind of thing is not calculated either to increase that efficiency or maintain whatever standard or efficiency that is already there. I hope the Government will examine these matters, if I may say so, dispassionately and objectively and, for the moment, laying aside whatever reasons there may be for justifying certain kinds of controversies which have arisen between the Judiciary and the Executive and perhaps also the Legislature.

In the matter of answering certain questions, questions seeking to elicit further information, which are practically almost identically worded, one of them is answered and the other is not answered and the Hon'ble Members who have put the question are relegated to the position of not having an opportunity of putting a few questions to elicit some additional information. With regard to mode of answering questions certain suggestions have been made here. Unless Government are anxious to rationalise the entire system of calling for information, of dealing promptly with the request for additional information, no Member of this House will be in a better position either for praising the administration or for criticising it. Government know, most certainly by now, that whoever criticises them in this House, whether from this part of the House or from any other part of the House, have something in view which the Government themselves have in view, namely, the good of the country, and, in order to enable the Members to discharge their duties properly, the Government will be more helpful in furnishing information to the Members to the best of their knowledge and with greatest promptitude that is possible.

\* Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—I desire to oppose the Bill that has been placed before us for the acceptance of the House. I remember that the Chief Minister while introducing Sri Radhakrishnan to the members of the Educational Reforms Committee at a meeting held in Town Hall stated that he was not an orthodox Finance Minister and that he is not bothered about the finances that are necessary for the implementation of the recommendations of the Educational Reforms Committee and for Nation building activities. Sir, what he said then and what he has been doing now, do not seem to be in consonance with each other. He has been following the same procedure, the same policy of an orthodox Finance Minister, except that he has been spending too lavishly, too extravagantly, without knowing the grounds of his finance. Whenever the Opposition criticises the Government and urges them to institute a committee to enquire into the financial position of the State, into the taxation capacity of the people, somehow or other they have evaded the question. It would have been right if a committee, as has been suggested by Sri K. Pattabhi Raman, had been appointed to go into the question and they had submitted their recommendations to this House. We would have certainly assessed our financial position. There is nothing in this Bill which shows how the Government desire to improve the financial position.

I would like to suggest some sources by which Government could increase their financial resources. One is nationalisation of the Mysore Bank in the Mysore State, which will certainly improve the financial condition of Mysore. Many a time resolutions on this subject were discussed on the floor of the Representative Assembly and at one time a resolution to that effect was also passed. I do not know why the Government are still hesitating to implement that suggestion. If you nationalise the Bank of Mysore and pay the shareholders only their face value, you will be acquiring very good

(Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

asset and that source of income will bring to the coffers of the State some lakhs.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—(Minister for Agriculture).—By one stroke of the pen ?

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—

Yes. Regarding the Insurance Department of the Mysore State, insurance is a very important problem. If this Insurance Department is developed on modern lines, it is quite possible for the Government to realise a great part of revenue. I do not know why this Department has become so lethargic. Sometimes or many a time, it takes a long time for them to reply even to ordinary letters addressed to the Department whereas other Insurance Companies who have their offices in Bangalore are very prompt with regard to replies, with regard to answers that are tried to be elicited from them by the policy holders.

Coming to the Medical Department, I say that this Department and also the Public Health Department are not working satisfactorily in the interest of the public. A horrible thing has come to my notice. (*A Voice: Horrible?*) Yes, a horrible case. I will say how. Quinine injection was given to a baby about 20 days back for simple malaria and the baby developed tetanus because, I was told, that the quality of injection given was very bad and dangerous and poisonous. Such a thing has been allowed to exist. When the parent of the baby came to the Bowring Hospital, I was told, no medical treatment was given. On the other hand they refused to treat the patient and the patient was then taken to the St. Martha's Hospital where there was some treatment but the patient succumbed to death (*A Voice: Died of what?*) Died of tetanus. Thus the Medical Department requires to be overhauled and reorganised. The present system is not going to solve the problem. The whole medical services should be nationalised as in England. Otherwise the poor man, the common man, will not get the benefit out of hospitals or dispensaries that you are

having. Those that can pay can get the benefit and those that cannot pay cannot get the benefit. I would like to recall to the minds of Members of this House that about two years back one gentleman in Chitaldrug who had broken his nose went to the District Hospital and the Medical Officer then, not the present Medical Officer, did not treat the patient properly and the whole face of that gentleman got disfigured and he went thereafter to the Vellore Hospital to get treatment. This is because private practice has been allowed to the medical men in Mysore and this must be held responsible for that state of affairs. I really sympathise with the medical men for the low salaries paid to them in the Mysore State.

11-30 A.M.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molalkalmuru).—How many years back ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Two years back, he said. You did not hear him.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Private medical practice that has been allowed to medical men in Mysore must be stopped. If necessary, the Government should have no hesitation in raising the scales of pay so that they may make a decent living. We know, Sir, the medical men to get their degrees, to get qualified to practise as medical men, they have to spend lot of money. The scales of pay that we are now paying these medical men are abnormally low. I would earnestly urge the Government to discontinue the permission that has been accorded to them to have private practice and see that they are well paid. Regarding the private medical practitioners, they should not be allowed to have private practice. On the other hand, Government should take over their services and the whole thing should be nationalised and the benefit should go to the people.

Regarding rural water supply, Sir, time and again Members coming from the rural parts have been urging on the Government that they should devise a scheme for supplying pure drinking water to the rural population

in Mysore State. Government did something with regard to the urban people. Where the people are vociferous about their rights and their needs, the Government will come to their rescue or aid; where the people are not vociferous and where the problem is acute, Government are not at all considering the question either seriously or sympathetically. It is regrettable to see that the Government allotted only Rs. 20,000 for the Chitaldrug District for rural water supply. Government should seriously consider that this problem should be solved effectively.

Regarding the land acquisition, the less said the better. But still, I would like to impress on the Government that the land acquisition records are pending for a long time and sometimes appeals over appeals have been entertained by the Government which is not correct and which is not legal. They should see that land acquisitions are expedited so that the village improvement work may be pushed through more expeditiously.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Even over the decision of the High Court, appeals are entertained by the Government.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Yes, I agree with Sri Bheemappa Naik. Even after the decision of the High Court, an appeal was entertained by the Government of Mysore. I do not know under what rules.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—He might have filed but it might not have been entertained.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—It was allowed. Stay Order was granted.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Regarding primary schools and middle schools in the rural parts, the construction work has been taken up and they have been stopped at a particular stage so much so the public moneys will be wasted. Government should have a plan of such of those building works that have to be taken up and they should see that these works are completed. Whenever donations have been made for the construction of buildings

either for hospitals or for schools, Government should see that the purposes for which donations were given should be fulfilled and not give scope for doubts lurking in the minds of donors that the purposes may not be fulfilled during their life time. Many a time, Ministers while they tour in these parts make promises; they do not keep up these promises. In October 1952, the Hon'ble the Home Minister was pleased to tour in my constituency in Chitaldrug. One gentleman—one old gentleman at that—donated Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a hospital at Yethiveruhalli in Hiriyur taluk. That gentleman pleaded before the Minister—Sri Bheemappa Naik and Sri Masiyappa are witnesses—that it should be completed. The Hon'ble Minister also promised that if the gentleman was prepared to pay another Rs. 1,000, it would be sanctioned. Then, Sir, he was pleased to pay that Rs. 1,000 also. His total donation stands at Rs. 3,000 which has been deposited and no action has been taken. I only trust that the promise made there would be fulfilled.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—If I may intervene, Sir...

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is the danger of taking Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy with you.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—When the Ministers go and make a promise, the Government have issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to keep record of those promises and we get periodical reports regarding the action taken and if this has not been done in this case, the matter will be looked into.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Thank you, Sir, this is what I wanted.

Regarding the disposal of papers both at the taluk level and at the district level and also at the Secretariat level, I should say there is inordinate delay. What was previously called as the 'red Tape' must now rightly be called the 'white tape' on account of the party that is in power.

Regarding electricity, this Government with the help of the Central

(SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

Government have been very considerate in sanctioning schemes, but unfortunately schemes that have been sanctioned have not been implemented. Works have not been completed and the then Minister for electricity, Sri T. Siddalingaiya, who had come there, had promised that he would see that not a pie would lapse and that every effort would be made to see that the sanctioned schemes would be completed. I understand; the difficulty in the Electrical Department is want of staff. The Department is understaffed. The number of inspectors is much less than is needed and materials that have been accumulated in Bangalore have not been transported to the place where the actual work should be executed. So much so the funds that have been allotted for this purpose have not been well utilised or not utilised at all.

Regarding the mineral wealth of the country, Sir, it is a very important industry. It is an industry through which very large income should accrue to the Government provided the Government takes up the industry by themselves; instead of leaving it to the hands of the private operators, Government should take up this industry. In Mysore State, Sir, we are having good minerals. Especially manganese, iron and other ores that have been prospected and mined by the private owners should be taken over by the Government. The large quantities of manganese that are being exported to America, Government should see that such a thing should not happen in view of the fact that America is entering into a military pact with Pakistan. In order to protest against the attitude that the U.S.A. has taken in this respect. Government must immediately cease exporting this strategic material to America.

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Do you propose that Ferro-manganese Plant should be put up in India and that the manganese may be utilised here?

SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Why not? I agree with that idea. Regarding the industrial policy, we

are seeing every day in the Press and from the discussions on floor of this Assembly that unemployment problem and under-employment is assuming very great proportion.

It is right that we should give all encouragement to Swadeshi industries. Unfortunately, we have not been following it. Whenever Government wants to purchase some materials for Government purpose, for example, packing material for Soap Factory, I really cannot understand why they should not encourage the local manufacturers. It is not only going to help the local manufacturers but it is going to help about 50 to 80 per cent of the people who are employed in that business and it will also bring substantial income to the State by way of sales-tax and other things.

Regarding Road Transport, Sir, the policy of our Party has been that the entire Transport should be nationalised. We are really thankful to the Government for having taken up this Transport under their control. But the way in which they have been managing this is really deplorable. When a private concern is making huge profits, I cannot really understand why the Government, though they have monopolised certain routes, are not making huge profits. Sir, in Bangalore where there are 8 lakhs of people, where bus transport is the only easy and cheap means of transport for the working people in Bangalore, I really cannot understand why the Government have not taken up this enterprise. When they have taken up routes which are about 100 miles or 120 miles from Bangalore, I really cannot understand why they have not taken up Bangalore City Transport, because it will be easy for them to administer and it will be easy for them to provide cheap transport. The rates that are now prevailing in Bangalore for bus transport are abnormal and the transport facilities that are being given to the people are absolutely inadequate. Sometimes you will have to wait for an hour to get a seat in some buses. In order to provide good facilities of transport and in order to provide transport at cheap

rates, Government should immediately take this Bangalore Transport Company and see that a good number of buses are plied.

Regarding education, Sir, I regret to state that, in spite of repeated representations on the floor of this House and also on behalf of students, the Government and the University are following a very retrograde step with regard to the University Unions and College Associations. Unions are a great help in moulding the character of the students in the University. The extra-curricular activities are as important in the University education as the text-books that the students are expected to study in the classes. I do not really understand why the compulsory membership of Union that was in the University was abolished and in spite of reminders they have not revived these Unions. Do they want, as in Lucknow, the students to resort to disobedience, resort to anarchy? Let good sense dawn on Government to see that these Unions are revived and extra-curricular activities of the students are again.....

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Is this an incitement? (*Laughter.*)

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Yes. It has not only exhausted the patience of the students but it has exhausted the patience of those who are interested in the student population. Then, Sir, formerly in the University of Mysore women students were getting half fee concession. But this Government has given a go-by to it and imposed full fee on the women students. If they do not belong to Depressed Class Community or Backward Class Community as such, I would like to say that that section of the people of Mysore and elsewhere also are as backward and as oppressed as any other section. From this year this half fee has been abolished and the number of lady students has gone down not only in Bangalore but also in Chitaldrug by 50 per cent. This concession which they rightly deserve should be revived and more encouragement should be given to women in the

field of education. Regarding scholarships, Sir, the number of students studying in the University and in the High Schools has gone up terribly; but the amounts that have been set apart for awarding scholarships for students in the University or in High Schools are abnormally low. The cost of living has gone up and the quantum given is low. I would urge on Government to increase or even double the amount that is meant for grant of scholarship. Regarding the distribution of this, Sir, I would like to say that the University as well as the High School administration has not been following a fair policy. I really do not understand why the committees are constituted at such a late hour. The award of scholarship has not taken place in some places and distribution, either in the Colleges or in the University, has not yet taken place. Such a deplorable condition should not be continued. I request Government to see that Scholarship Committees are constituted early as July or August and distribution made before September.

Regarding the Scholarship Committees for the High Schools, when there were one or two High Schools in a place, Government used to constitute one committee. When there are 15 to 20 High Schools, if one committee is constituted for all of them in that District, it would not be possible for that committee to do justice. They will not be able to know the exact situation and the exact condition of the students and it sometimes so happens that rich students may get the benefit and the really poor and deserving students who have no influence may not get that benefit. I would urge that a Scholarship Committee for each High School be constituted and fair justice is done to the deserving students.

Sri T. N. MUDALAGIRI GOWDA (Arkalgud).—In many cases, influential members like you will recommend.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY:—They may recommend, but it is left to the committee to decide whether that particular student deserves or not. If the committee feels that that student



(SRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.)

deserves and if it is not a deserving case, then the committee should share that responsibility.

Coming to the admission of students to the Technical and Professional Colleges, it is, I should say, a scandal, because admissions have not been made fairly and in time so much so there is growing failure among the students when they appear for the examinations. Portions are not covered for want of time because admissions are not made till the end of September. Such a thing should be stopped.

On the other hand, Government, in consultation with this Legislature, should formulate policies. They should fix up the percentage either on population basis or on some other basis agreed upon by this House. They must take the assistance of one or two professors of that College who must be entrusted with the work of selecting candidates for those Colleges.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Too many details.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Because, this problem has assumed very serious proportions. Yearly more than 5,000 students are interviewed. Sometimes, I should say, it is a fraud, because no set principle has been followed in selecting candidates for those colleges. This year, I am not exaggerating if I say that more than Rs. 50,000 have been spent by the students or by their parents, because sometimes they will have to come and stay in Bangalore or Mysore for about a month. If you calculate at Rs. 100 for each student and his parents, the total expenditure incurred by them during the period will be about Rs. 50,000. Is it not a national waste? Should such a thing be allowed to continue any longer?

Regarding the irrigation policy of the Government ...

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is very sound.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—Major irrigation works should be taken up. Government have taken them up; but they should see that the works they have taken up are completed with minimum delay possible. Instead of

that, the way in which they are going on regarding the construction of these major irrigation projects shows that they have not grasped the seriousness of the problem. If you want to help the rural population in a larger measure and if the benefit should go to a larger section of the people, *i.e.*, to a larger area, minor irrigation works should be taken up. In spite of repeated reminders, in spite of repeated representations through the Assembly and also when the Ministers paid visits to the respective districts, Government have not taken up these minor irrigation works and feeder channels. Feeder channels are really very important because many of the tanks constructed are not receiving water to the full, so much so, if feeder channels are not taken up and water is not allowed to flow into particular tanks, it is not possible to have greater acreage under cultivation. I would earnestly urge the Government to take up these feeder channels and minor irrigation works.

I am coming to an end. My friend the Hon'ble the Home Minister is in charge of the Police Department. The Police administration is deplorable, is inefficient and ineffective. On the other hand, it is terrorising the people who belong to the opposite party. Our leaders are sincere but our telegrams are not delivered. Our party workers have been taken to the Police Station and are questioned; sometimes some of the Secretaries are threatened and terrorised. If the Minister wants, I am prepared to give facts. A party of worker in Chitaldrug was taken to the Police Station and there questioned. What necessity was there? We are not an underground Party. We are a Party allowed to work openly. We are not believers in doing things without the knowledge of the Government. Whatever we want to do, we will declare to Government that we are going to do such and such a thing. We did so in Mysore and in so many other places. If we want to launch Satyagraha, we will tell them that we are going to launch and ask them to take such action as they deem fit to take.

and that we will take such action as is necessary for carrying out the task which we have approved. When such is the case, I really cannot understand why, when our leaders are sincere, our telegrams are not at all delivered? A private telegram addressed to me was delayed for 30 hours. I do not understand why such a thing should have been done.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—When?

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—When you were not a Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You are referring to past history?

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—I rise to a point of order. Censoring of letters and telegrams is not relevant to the present occasion.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I do not know. I am not sure about that. Even if that is under the jurisdiction of Central Government, I would ask the State Government.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Whatever that may be, it is past history.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I was referring to a telegram censored two years back. A telegram purporting to the effect that my brother-in-law was killed in an accident was not delivered to me for about 30 hours. Even now letters from Bombay or from other places are not being delivered to me. I do not know what happens to them. Whenever I meet these friends at a conference, they say that they have written the letters but are surprised that I have not received them. Those letters are not at all delivered to me. Should it be continued? Is it not democratic Government? Should they not allow freedom of speech, freedom of expression? Are not all these guaranteed? They have been guaranteed under the Constitution but are violated in practice. Should that be allowed? I would urge the Government to see that such a thing does not happen and that obstacles are not placed before us.

I do not know what has happened in Bhadravati. If it is *sub judice* I do not like to talk.

12 NOON.

\*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ (ಎಳಂದೂರು—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ 1954ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಮಸೂದಾ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ಈಗ ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡದೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಐಟಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಿಮಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದೇಣಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪಡೆಯದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು—Charged Itemನಲ್ಲಿ 23 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಆ ಸಾಲ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಷೇರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಆ ಹಣದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದಂತಾದರೂ ಇವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲದಿಂದ ಅವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಲಾಭಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನುಮಾರು 2 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆರೆದಾಳತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ಯಾರಾಚ್ಯೂಟ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದು ಅದು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಸಬ್ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಎಂದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅನಂತರ ಆ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕಂಡೆಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿಯಿತು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೂಡ ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಷ್ಯೂರಿಟಿ ಆಗಿ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಿಂತು ಕೊಂಡಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದರ ಅನೇಕ, ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟೀಸು ಏನಿವೆ, ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಪಾಪನುಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೂರಲ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸಿಡ್‌ನಸ್ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಡು ದೈಲದಿಂದ ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು—ಅದು ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ 'ಹಕ್ಕಿಕಾಡಿತ್ತು, ಹಣ್ಣುಮಾಗಿತ್ತು' ಅನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ. ಈಗ ರೂರಲ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸಿಡ್‌ನಸ್ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಆದಾರ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಭೋಗ್ಯದ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಳೇ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.)

ವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೇನೋ ಪ್ರಾಮಿನಸರಿ ನೋಟ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ದುಡ್ಡು ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ ರರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನವರು ಅಮೋನಿಯಂ ಸಲ್ಫೇಟ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದುಬಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತು, ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ ರರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಲ್ಟಿಪರ್‌ಪಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಹ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ದುಡ್ಡು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವಾಗ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿ, ಯಾರಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ.

ಮೂರನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪೆಟರ್ ರಿ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 'to meet supply of bulls' ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಐಟಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುರಿಕುಪ್ಪೆ ಕ್ಯಾಟರ್‌ಫಾರಂ ಒಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ? ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೆಸರುಘಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ ಫಾರಂ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ದನಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಅಮೃತ ಮಹರ್ ತಳಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇವೆ, ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿಗೆ free distribution of bulls ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬ ವಿವರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಿಮಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್‌ಂಡರಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅತಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ದನ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹರ್ ತಳಿಯಾವುದು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ತಳಿಯಾವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಬ್ರೇಡು ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಕುರಿಕುಪ್ಪೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀಪ್ ಬ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೃತಮಹರ್ ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನೂ ರೂರಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಪ್ರಹೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಟೂರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಏನು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದವೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ರೂರಲ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿ

ಕೇಷನ್, ರೂರಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾನಿಟೀಟೀಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಂಪ್ರಹೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವತರಹ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಾವೇನೋ ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇದು ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಕಣ್ಣು ಬರೆಸುವ ರೀತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ 50,700 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಕೋಮುಗಳ ವರು ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕರು ಕೋಮುವಾರು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾನಿ ನವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸೇರಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಬಡತನದಿಂದ ನರಳು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ, ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಪಶುಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಮೆ ದುಃಖಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುಂಬಾರರು, ಉಪ್ಪಾರರು, ಬೆಸರು, ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಂತಸ್ತಿ ನಲ್ಲ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲರಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಡೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬಾವಿ ಗಳು ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ 'Survey' ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ರೀತಿ 'Irrespective of the cost' ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 16 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರಿ ಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಎಂದಿವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂಟು ಬಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಂತು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನ, ಅಡಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಲಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜಗಳವಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಹಾರಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಕ್ಟಿವಿಟಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡ ಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಅವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಆಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ದೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ: 'The energy and time taken will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved' ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ನೆಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೂತು ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಟಿ.ಎ. ತೆಗೆದು

ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ? ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖ ತಿಳಿಸ ಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪುತ್ನಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಪರ್ಷಿ ರಿಕಾರ್ಡು ಗಳು 10-11 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಫೈನಲಾಗದೆ ನಿಂತಿವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಅಪೀಲು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಊರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಹೋದಾಗ ತೋರಣ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಪುನಃ ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಆರ್ಡರಾಗಿರುವುದು ವಜಾಮಾಡ ಲ್ಲದೆತ್ತದೆ; ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಗಳ ವಿವರ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಕ್ಕೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು 'ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಕೊಡಬೇಕು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿದನಂತರ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಮನಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೇತು ವಳ್ಳಿ, ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ತಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಚಾಮ ರಾಜನಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಉಮ್ಮರಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಟೀಫೈಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಅನೇಕ ದಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಚಾರ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಫೀರ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಹೋಂ 1913 ಅಥವಾ 1909ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಈಗ 4,800 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕೊಡು ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ 80 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಆರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದೇ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಏಡ್ ಹಾಸ್ಟಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ 8 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳೆದ 8-10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ 4,800 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇದೆ; ಅಡಿಪನ್ನಲ್ಲಾಗಿ 3,750 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗಲೇ ಅಡಿಪನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿ, ಅಡಿಪನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡರೆ, ಎರಡು ಸಲ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಊಟ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆವೆಂದು ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಪನ್ನ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಹಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೀಡಿ ದ್ದರೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೋದವಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಜನರಲ್ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು; ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾರಿ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ 75 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು; ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಹೋದಸಾರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಣದಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ಸಾರಿಯೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಶೇಕಡವಾರು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯ ಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನರಲ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಸುಮಾರು ಶೇಕಡ 13.6 ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜ ದಲ್ಲಿ...

Mr. SPEAKER.—General literacy 20.6 according to 1941 Census.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ.—ಅನ್ಯಾತ್ಮತಾ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮವಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿವಸ ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು 19 ಲಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮೊದಲು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ 19 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನೂಕುವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 82 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಗನುಕರ ದಾಮಾಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರ್ಗದ ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕಡೆ ವರ್ಷ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪಂಗಡದವರ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿಗ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿ ದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದತ್ತ ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷ; ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಮೇಲೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎ. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ (ಕುಣಿಗಲು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ದೇಶದ ವಿಷಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಣಸಾಲೇಜೆಡ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ಎಂದೇನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅ ಫಂಡನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೇಗೆ ಆ ಫಂಡಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೇನ್‌ಬಿರಿ ನೋಟಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದರ ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದು ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿ ನಲ್ಲೇನು ಬೋತಾ ಇತ್ತೋ, ಈ ದಿವಸ 1 ಕೋಟಿ 61 ಲಕ್ಷವೇನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮಗೆ ಬೋತಾ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬ ಭೀತಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದೇನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿ ರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶೇಷತಃ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.)

ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಬರು ಎರಡನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಸ್ತು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ ಬಳಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಮಗೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಬರು ಎರಡನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಆದಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಡ ನಾವೇ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ವೈಸರೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸಂಬಳ, ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 36 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಆದಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸುವಾಗ ಈ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುವ ಆದಾಯವೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸಿಯರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ರೋಪ ಕಾರಣ. ಎಲ್ಲ ರೋಪ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧ್ಯಂತ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ರೂಢಮೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೊಂದು ಸಬ್‌ಮೇರಿನ್ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ; ಆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಎಂ.ಎ. ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲಸದ ಆಖ್ಯಾಯಿಕೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿರುವ ಹಣದ ಬಾಬು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಈ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆರಳವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೋರ್ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗಿಗೆ 1-2 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡದಿರುವಾಗ, ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ ಬರ್ಚು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು ಆಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು

ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಅಸ್ತದ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ-ಹೊಸ ನಗರ).—ಅವರು “ಸಬ್‌ಮೇರಿನ್” ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದರು. ಅಂದರೆ, ಜಲಾಂತರ್ಗಾಮಿ ಎಂತರೇ? ಒಳಗಡೆಯೇ ಮುಳುಗಿಹೋಗುವುದು ಎಂತರೇ!

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.— ನೀವು ಹುಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ನೀವೇನು ಹುಲಿಯೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ.— Taxation ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನಾ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಂದ ಆದಾಯ ಏನು ಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅದು ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕೂಗು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯ ಬಾಬುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಎಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ leakages ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಬರತಕ್ಕುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಬರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟೂ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ, Shop Assistants Act ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಫೀಸಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮತ್ತು ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ. ಆ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗೇ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಾಗ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಅಫೀಸ್ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಅಫೀಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬರ್ಚು ವೈಸರೂರು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆದಾಯದ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಈಸಾರಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧ್ಯಂತ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣವು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೇ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ 18 ಸಾವಿರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಎಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ನೆಪ ಹೂಡುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ



ವಾಗಿ ಹಂಪನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ನೂಟಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ರವರ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ನವರ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—I rise to a point of order, Sir. On page 47 of the Constitution of India, Article 110 (1) (f) reads as follows in respect of funds and money.

“For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

\* \* \*

(f) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State.”

ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ Consolidated Fundಗೆ definition ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನೂ additional budget ಆಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಟಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಬಾಬು ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಜಮಾ ಬಾಬು ನಮೂದಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. Consolidated Fund ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎರಡೂ ನಮೂದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಬಾಬು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಾಬು ನಮೂದಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. It must be in the form of a supplementary budget and not in the form of a supplementary demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Member may please refer to Article 266 (2) of the Constitution of India; there ends the matter.

12-30 P. M.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Art. 266 (2) reads as follows:

“No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Con-

solidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution.”

ಕನ್ಸಾಲಿಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಫಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಡ್ರಾ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may read the provisions leisurely. He can raise the point again. I request him to read article 205 also along with Article 266. Meantime, Sri R. Anantaraman will speak.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲಂದ ಆದಾಯ ಇದೆ, ನಾವು ಆದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಅನುಮಾನ ಇದೆ. ನನ್ನಂತೆಯೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಅನುಮಾನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಇದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ನೋಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕಿವಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸಿತು, ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರೇ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಯವರು 'His Master's Voice' ಎಂದು. ಅದರ ಅದು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಪೋಷಣ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಫುನ: ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನೂ, ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನೂ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೊಸ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನೇ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಇಷ್ಟುದೂರ ಬಂದು ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ, ನಮಗೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಇನ್ನೆ ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು!) ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಐಟಂಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಸೇರಿಸ ಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆತಂದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ Introductory memorandumನಲ್ಲೇ ಅವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್‌ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್.)

ಲಲ್ಲ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ day to day affairs ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಬರ್ಚು ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಉಳಿಸಿ ರಿಸರ್ವ್‌ ಫಂಡ್ ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಚೆಗೆ 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿವೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ತಯಾರಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಲು ಹಣಸಾಕಾಪುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ರಾನ್ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ನಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಬೃತ್ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಂಟಿ ಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವಂತೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 3½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯದೊರಕುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ 3-3½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರತಿಸಾರಿಯೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—He has correctly become 'His Master's Voice', Sir. He is correctly echoing His Master's voice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್.—ನಾವು ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೋಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಹಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಡ್ಬಲ್ ಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯವರೂ ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯವರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಪ್ರತಿಸಾರಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ ರಿಟೈಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಬರ್ಚು ಬೋಲತಾಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು. ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಸರ್ವೆನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಹಾರದ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಟೈಂಟ್ ಎಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು? ಆ ಜನಗಳು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ

ಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಅವರೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಅದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಿಟೈಂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಚು ಬೋಲತಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Shall we go on till One ?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The Legislative Council will meet in the afternoon, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will go on till One.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್.—ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಹ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಾಲದು, ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಿವೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಎನ್ನುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸೋಣ ಎಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೇ ಎನಿಸುವವಾಗಿ ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳಾದರೂ ಕಣ್ಣೆತ್ತಿವೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಇರುವುದು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಣ್ಣೆತ್ತಿವೆ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Both the Receipts and Expenditure will not be shown in the Appropriation Bill. Secondly, there are three articles in the Constitution to which I invite the attention of the Hon'ble members. According to Article 204 all the items are included in the Appropriation. Art. 205 refers to additional grants and Art. 266 refers to Consolidated Fund.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, discussion has proceeded on the Appropriation Bill. At the outset I felt that this is a normal procedure and also...

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, before the Minister replies I would like to have one clarification. I do not propose to speak on the Bill. It is now definitely ascertained that the Centre has invited this State to suggest amendments to the Constitution in respect of matters which refer to the finances. Will it be within the scope of this House to discuss this question or if otherwise, does Government propose to suggest amendments to the Constitution in order to ensure that the federal principles of public finance are maintained? Is it within the competence of Government, I want to know?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, at the outset I will answer the Hon'ble Member who spoke now. A Demi-Official letter has been received from the Home Ministry to the personal address of the Chief Minister, which has been treated as confidential as it ought to be. I do not think the Member expects me to disclose the contents of that letter. In course of correspondence if the point raised by my friend, namely, the allocation and the determination of finance on a federal basis, is included and if this Government would make an appropriate recommendation, that point would be borne in mind at the time of reply.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Am I, therefore, to take it that this House will not be taken into confidence in that matter?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Not at this stage.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—At no stage whatever?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—I did not say it.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—At an appropriate stage do you take us into confidence? We ought to be consulted. There is no meaning if Government treats it confidential.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—At the proper stage, as per existing Constitution, this House will be taken into confidence. Now coming to the Appropriation Bill I was about to remark that the Appropriation Bill is

nothing but implementing the budget as passed by this Hon'ble House and it is a normal, if I may say so, and a routine procedure. But, as this House has felt, when items came up before the House under the several categories of business of this House, interpellations, cut motions, budget debates have been repeated in a little too excessive way. If that had been avoided, it would have been all right. Sir, a technical point has been raised by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition. He found fault with the mention of the Bellary District in the Appropriation Bill and wanted to give a narrow interpretation to the terminology "cover" in the expenditure in the "transferred territory". I submit, for the word "cover", the word "includes" would have been better. But the word "covers" means "includes" and there is no error. The point why it has been emphasised is, more than 50 per cent of the Appropriation Bill refers to Bellary District.

Next, Sir, regarding the sources from which the expenditure is proposed to be made, I may briefly summarise the position. For the Bellary area the amount roughly to be spent is.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Regarding the point raised by Sri K. Pattabhiraman, you can read this question and answer, This is a Short Notice Question sent and admitted in the Legislative Council. This may be read out for the information of this House.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—“Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Chief Minister has received any official or demi-official communication from the Home Ministry of the Government of India regarding proposals for the amendment of the Constitution by the Government of India;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the communication and what is the reply sent;

(c) whether, as and when the Government make recommendation in this behalf, they would give the Legislature an opportunity

(SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)  
to discuss and make suggestions  
on the several matters?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The letter invites sugges-  
tions regarding amendments to the  
Constitution and no reply is yet  
sent.

(c) No."

For several supplementaries, the  
same stand that was taken here was  
also taken there stating that at this stage  
it was not desirable to disclose the  
contents of the letter and it was treated  
as confidential.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—  
Answer to (c) is agreeably modified by  
you; am I right?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—  
It is a matter of opinion. Sir, for the  
Bellary area an expenditure of 161.15  
lakhs is proposed to be made as  
follows. It will be divided into three  
portions:—

	lakhs.
1. Revenue expenditure ...	81.34
2. Capital expenditure ...	75.36
3. Loans and Advances ...	4.45

As against (1) the Revenue antici-  
pated is about Rs. 56 lakhs. As there  
is a likelihood of public debt charges  
being reduced by negotiation, the deficit  
for half year may be below Rs. 25  
lakhs. This deficit will be wiped out  
in due course with the development of  
Irrigation and mineral resources.

Regarding (2), i. e., Capital Expen-  
diture of Tungabhadra Project Irrigation  
and Electricity, the sum of Rs. 53.60  
lakhs is covered by Central assistance.  
The amount of Rs. 15.37 lakhs refers  
to Food Operation and is covered by  
sale proceeds of foodgrains.

The sum of Rs. 6 lakhs refers to  
power supply which will be met from  
the recent loan.

Item (3) is recoverable and will be  
met from borrowed funds.

*Other than Bellary area.*

Total demand 149.78 lakhs	lakhs.
1. Revenue expenditure ...	35.78
2. Capital expenditure ...	86.00
3. Loans and Advances ...	25.51
4. Public Debt discharged ...	2.72

Regarding (1) Revenue expenditure,  
(A) a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is required  
for adjusting the value of shortages  
and loans and concessions granted to  
ryots and a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs is  
needed for ratifying mis-classification  
in previous year's accounts. These  
two items do not involve in any actual  
outgo of cost. (B) The sum of Rs. 2  
lakhs required for National Extension  
Service is covered by the Central  
assistance. The other items of expen-  
diture of about Rs. 27.15 lakhs will be  
met out of the usual general overall  
savings under all heads of expenditure  
at the end of the year.

Regarding (2) the expenditure on  
Nugu and Bhadra projects to the extent  
of Rs. 55 lakhs is covered by the  
Central assistance out of the loans of  
3.5 crores promised. The balance will  
be met out of the proceeds of the  
recent State Loans.

Regarding item No. (3), a sum of  
Rs. 22.80 lakhs is covered by the Central  
assistance. The balance is recoverable  
and will be met from the borrowed  
funds.

Regarding item No. (4), this is an  
inevitable item and will be met out of  
the resources outside the Revenue  
Account.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—You had  
provided in the original budget Rs. 403  
lakhs as assistance from the Centre?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—  
I will answer that also.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—How  
much have you realised?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—  
3½ crores by the end of the year. We  
expect to receive the balance from the  
Central Government. The balance will  
be met out of the proceeds of the recent  
State loans, as I already said.

Regarding item No. (3), that is, loans  
and advances, a sum of Rs. 22.80 lakhs  
is covered by the Central assistance.  
The balance is recoverable and will be  
met from the borrowed funds.

Regarding item No. (4), that is, Public  
debt discharged, this is an inevitable  
item and will be met out of the  
resources outside the revenue account.

While dealing with subject, the  
Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition rather

expressed dissatisfaction at the way in which the transfer of assets, the division of assets has been made.....

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—And also about the depletion of the treasury.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Yes. These factors the Government are fully aware of. One thing I wish to submit. Till 1—10—1953 we had absolutely no authority over them. When information came to us about the transfer of possible assets, then the Government addressed the authorities concerned in the matter. Regarding the actual division and transfer of assets, the Andhra State Act itself lays down definite principles. It has to be arrived at after discussion and negotiation. After all, the Madras is and Andhras are not aliens and I am sure that no injustice will happen. But the delay that is there is of unavoidable nature.

Regarding revenues, my Hon'ble friend also suggested that intelligent anticipation should have been made. I may submit that correspondence on that point also has been made. The Madras Government state that their revenues were not calculated on a districtwide basis and that they had no accounts whatever regarding Bellary. In that position we had to get on with as best as we can and that is what has happened. And even here in Mysore I do not think we calculate on districtwide basis. It is calculated on departmental basis. Some figure we could arrive at. But even the best of calculations would be in the nature of an approximate one and in course of time we may be able to get correct figures as far as possible.

Regarding the grants from the Centre, 400 lakhs were promised by the Centre. We have already received 350 lakhs and before the end of the year we expect the balance also.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Does it include the grants made for Tunga project and Anecut also?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Not for that. They are separate. This is financed by the Centre and that does not come here. This is exclusive of that.

Regarding another item of 200 lakhs, which my Hon'ble friend referred to, it ought to be read along with public debt. We have collected more than 330 lakhs. Further, the Central Government has also promised assistance to Lakkavalli and anecut projects and wherever we get assistance from the Centre there will be absolutely no difficulty.

One or two points were made out regarding the appointment of a committee. True, there was discussion about the formation of a committee last year. I have myself stated that a committee would be more useful for reviewing the financial position and recommending the measures to be taken. The House will remember that by the end of the discussion an announcement was made by the Centre regarding the appointment of Taxation Enquiry Committee and that was also brought to the notice of the House and the House has been told that as per the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee which covers a wide field of finances, not only Central finance but also State's finance and also municipal finance, appropriate occasion would be used for setting up a finance committee if found necessary and useful. I believe the House remembers it and, therefore, there is no question of evading that issue, as the charge was made out.

One or two other points were made out by my Hon'ble friend Sri M. V. Rama Rao, regarding the publication of accounts reports. I wish to submit that it has to go in the first instance for the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee and then the House, if necessary, would have to consider it.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Channapatna).—His complaint is that it was published and was not given to us.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—I see the delay. Why there was delay I will enquire into. But regarding making use of it, I believe it has to come after scrutiny by the Public Accounts Committee.

One other instance of appeal by an individual was also brought to our notice. On further representation by the said individual the matter was taken up



(SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)

and, therefore, in order to consider further representation, it was referred and a report was taken and the Government considered it and took a decision.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—That is precisely the objection taken by me, to the course adopted.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—I do not know what other course my Hon'ble friend suggests. The right procedure was adopted and I do not know whether this House would agree if we had said that we were not going to consider his representation. It was considered and it was an appeal. The ground of appeal is that the Government should examine further and on further examination Government came to the conclusion to which it has come.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—From whom the Government have decided to recover the money which has been appropriated by the officer and given to subordinate officials? Who is going to pay the money?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I suppose my Hon'ble friend Sri Rama Rao, if fuller facts are placed before the House, will be satisfied that the Government have not done anything which they ought not to have done. I suppose he will agree that, if any representation is given to Government, it shall be the duty of the Government to find out whether any injustice has been done in a particular case. When this officer was allowed to retire or when orders of retirement were passed, the decision of the Council was, so far as the amount to be recovered is concerned, it will have to be audited by the Accountant General; it will have to be determined by the Accountant General as to what amount should be recovered from this officer. It is in the decision of the Council. After that order was passed, the Accountant General was addressed in the matter. It will have to be remembered that, so far as the judge is concerned, he has given a report in which he has categorically stated that it is not his domain to find out what amount is due from this officer. I too believe, according to the finding, that a clerk—it is said

and is also admitted and also mentioned in the report of the District Judge—the man who committed suicide was the arch villain of the whole drama and he was the man who was mainly responsible for some of these misappropriations.

1 P.M.

That misappropriation has taken place is an admitted fact. That there was loss to Government is an admitted fact. Afterwards what happened was, after the Accountant-General was consulted in the matter, the Accountant-General said it would not be possible for him to give any finding as to what exactly is the amount misappropriated by this officer in view of the fact that a number of documents will have to be looked into and everything will have to be examined by him *de novo*. I would like.....

\*Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—It is evident that no accounts were kept and no finding could be made. And what is the use of stating the case in that manner? No accounts were kept by this officer and this officer was retired because he was guilty of mal-administration and because of his gross inefficiency in the management of the work entrusted. If he did not keep proper accounts, on what basis did the Government exonerate him and pass orders that nothing need be recovered from him? What is the justification for it?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member has patience to hear me...

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Yes, I have patience.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I would like to place all the cards on the table of the House. I have nothing to hide. I would like to leave it to the verdict of the House whether the Government has acted well within their rights or whether they have done anything wrong.

The Accountant-General, it is well to note, said that it would take a lot of time and then what happened was, in pursuance of the Council Resolution, the accounts were audited by the Accountant-General in order to fix the liability of this officer and to say

whether it had to be recovered from him. There were two people involved. One of them was the clerk. And then what happened was that in pursuance of the Council Resolution, the Inspector-General of Police was asked to give his views in the matter. The Inspector-General of Police recommended that the entire amount may be recovered from this officer and the Government in view of the poverty of Chennabasappa the deceased and on humanitarian grounds, ordered that nothing need be recovered from him. That was the decision of the Government taken, I think, in the year 1951. I should also say, Sir, that when this amount was fixed, when this liability was fixed on this officer that he should pay all the amount that was found to be misappropriated, no opportunity was given to him as to why he should not be made to pay that amount. We should also not forget this point. After this amount was fixed, after he was asked to pay this amount, that officer submitted a memorandum to the Government and in view of the facts mentioned therein Government again got the accounts examined with the available materials and then it was even thought that out of Rs. 24,000...

**Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.**—From whom did they get the accounts examined? Is it by the same Accountant-General who had given this verdict or by somebody else?

**Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.**—From the Efficiency Auditor. The matter was reported to the Director of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption and it was found out that out of this sum of Rs. 24,000 there were some items of advances which, according to this officer, legitimately had to be recovered according to the books. Then the Special Officer of Efficiency Audit reported to the Government stating that there are no sufficient materials to fix the liability exactly and he was of the opinion that in view of the past record of this officer, Government, in the interest of justice, might recover just half the amount and write off the other half. According to the memorandum submitted by this officer that was placed before the Government, his case

was that he was due nothing so far as accounts were concerned and his liability was one of gross negligence. It may also be worth while to note that it is not the finding of the High Court Judge that this officer himself misappropriated the amount. He was responsible by way of the liability on account of his gross negligence and dereliction of duty. It may also be noted that there are cases in Mysore Government where an officer was found guilty of gross negligence and misconduct and the amount was recovered and his services were terminated. But in this case, this officer had already paid the highest penalty and he had undergone the penalty which Government thought he deserved, that is, retirement from service. The Government thought, that this extreme penalty imposed on him was more than enough and that any recovery of the amount from him would be as though beating a dead horse; and in view of the fact that he himself did not directly misappropriate the amounts, the Government thought that it would not be advisable, it would not be just, it would not be equitable to recover any more money from him; and it is on account of all this that Government reviewed the case and passed the order.

**Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.**—Two points have not been made clear, Sir. One is accounts were not available and therefore the Accountant-General could not be requested to go into the matter. If accounts were not available and by a resolution of the Ministry and with due deference to the request of the Ministry, if the Accountant-General could not investigate, how was it that the Director of Anti-Corruption got the accounts and how could he make this recommendation? And why did the Government throw away the opinion of the High Court Judge and write off the entire amount?

And secondly the Minister has said that the subordinate officials working under this particular senior police officer had not been paid T.A. and D.A. While the liability of the man has been exonerated by the Government passing

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

this order writing off the entire amount, how would they propose to pay these poor officials their T.A. and D.A. that has not been paid to them, Sir?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There is no such question as the Hon'ble Member poses before me. When that question comes up it will be examined. So far as the Government were concerned, it was a clear case of misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 24,000. If you want details for this 24,000 I am quite prepared to place on the Table of the House. I do not want to hide anything.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sir, I rise to a point of order. The discussion has taken an entirely new turn. I think, if it is brought as a separate issue, it would be better because it is an issue in which all the members may have something to say.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The next point which I wish to answer is about the enquiry into the question of age and date of birth. In this connection I may submit, Sir, this enquiry started several years ago and a large number of cases have been disposed of and only a few cases are left. A particular point was made regarding the Judiciary. In the Judiciary, the cases are just a few and our enquiry is not over the head of the High Court but through the High Court. Even there, Sir, it has not at all come to my notice regarding any objection taken by the High Court regarding the procedure adopted and all our information or enquiry has gone on through the High Court unquestioned. Regarding the decision that the Government have come to, there may be difference of opinion, because Government is at liberty to decide on the material available to the best advantage of the member. Under these circumstances, the point made regarding this enquiry, I submit, was not quite fair.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—Does it refer to the point I made out, Sir?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Not only the Hon'ble member but some other member also made that complaint.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—If the High Court did not find it necessary, it does not prevent this House from saying what it has got to say about the method.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You have raised the point and the Hon'ble Minister has answered; there ends the matter. No further discussion will be permitted at this stage.

Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.—The Hon'ble Minister has not been able to give a satisfactory reply.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The persons who could have taken objection have not taken objection. Everything has gone on fairly and properly; that is my submission.

Next, Sir, one important point was made out regarding nationalisation. Hon'ble Members know that we are pursuing the policy of maximum economy; wherever possible, we are introducing nationalisation without upsetting the existing economy and the scope of nationalisation is being enlarged gradually. That has been the accepted policy and Government are pursuing it. I do not want to enter into details, because a large number of items of nationalisation has been put forward.

I wish to answer one last point made out by the Leader of the Opposition and that is, he is in a very optimistic mood in saying that the people are not satisfied, that they are living a miserable life, etc. I submit, Sir, that they are living a much better life than what they did before. I believe, however, men who have eyes to see and ears to hear can hear and see the beneficial measures adopted by this Government such as redress in the distress areas, restoration of minor tanks, removal of control on food-grains, health and education. I may invite the attention of this house to the valuable opinion expressed by the Finance Commission.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Finance Commission of Delhi.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—No, Finance Commission which visited our State and everybody has got a copy of it. Well, Sir, that Commission's report specifically states that Mysore

is spending the highest percentage for social services and in particular for health and education. There are the facts. Only one figure I wish to submit, Sir, and that is the expenditure on public health and medicine in 42-43 it is twenty-five and odd lakhs and in 52-53 it is a crore and ten lakhs and a little more. That one figure will show how the administration has been acting in Mysore, how it has taken particular care about the health of the people. I have already submitted about education and other aspects of social life. Therefore, Sir, Government has been acting very fairly and properly and in the best interest of rural as well as urban people. Therefore, I submit, Sir, the Appropriation Bill be adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Schedule. The question is:

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:

“That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

*Motion to pass.*

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Appropriation Bill, 1954, be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1954, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

## AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

*Motion to refer to Rules Committee.*

Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH (Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Special Committee).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have no time, I do not propose to move the consideration motion of the Rules Committee to-day. I will move that the draft amendments here be referred to the Rules Committee.

Sir, I move:

“That leave be granted to amend further the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That leave be granted to amend further the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.”

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Sri R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.—I introduce the draft amendment. Copies of draft amendment have already been distributed to Hon'ble Members. The amendment refers to the form of communication to the Speaker for arrest and detention of Members, etc. This is now done by an order of Government. It is considered desirable to have provision in the rules for this purpose. Hence this amendment. I may add that such a provision is found in the Rules of Procedure of the House of the People and in certain other Legislatures also.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—On a point of clarification. Perhaps, the order of the Government may be made available to us. I would like to know under what circumstances the Government may interfere and pass order without consulting the Speaker. Under what circumstances Government can issue that order to the Magistrate?